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OBSERVATIONS OF *NOVA AURIGÆ* (February 9 to 14, 1893).

Number 26 of the *Publications* contains an extended history of the new star in *Auriga*, based upon observations made at Mt. Hamilton. The positions of the chief nebular line showed that the *Nova* was approaching the solar system with a variable velocity, which decreased from about 190 miles per second in September to about 85 in November (see page 247). My absence from the observatory prevented observations in December and January, but recent measures show that further variations have occurred. The wave lengths and velocities (in miles per second) obtained are:

Date.	λ	Velocity.
1893, Feb. 9	5007.5	+ 17
10	6.2	— 30
14	6.1	— 33

[The result for February 9 is to be rejected on account of the fact that the micrometer wire was subsequently found to have been crooked].

In all the observations the nebular line has been compared with the lead line at λ 5005.63. In 1892 the nebular line was more refrangible than the lead line; it is now less refrangible than the lead line.

W. W. C.

LICK OBSERVATORY ECLIPSE EXPEDITION.

A letter from Professor SCHAEBERLE announces that he arrived at Panama on February 10, and complains that he will be obliged to wait six days for the steamer down the coast. As Panama is one of the few places where fresh pine-apples and northern ice can be had at the same time, he is to be congratulated, not pitied.

E. S. H.